

THE CHANUTE TIMES

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Gov. Bailey Has Appointed a State Accountant and a Little Probing Will be Done

Steinkirchner & Sons

You may buy a suit of Crouse & Brandegee's Clothing and you will have the same as if you paid twice the amount to a custom tailor and have no better. Our suits have hand-padded shoulders, hand made button holes, patent Bartelt pockets.

Steinkirchner & Sons

The Only One Price Clothing House in Chanutte

Old P. O. Bldg

The Crowd Always Pays Its Respects to Us.

We Always Have the Goods

The ladies *Will* have our shoes and the gentlemen need shoes, hats and shirts. We keep the latest and best. Every new sale makes a permanent customer. We need and can handle more customers. Come and see us. Yours for business.

Bloomheart, Wright & Co.

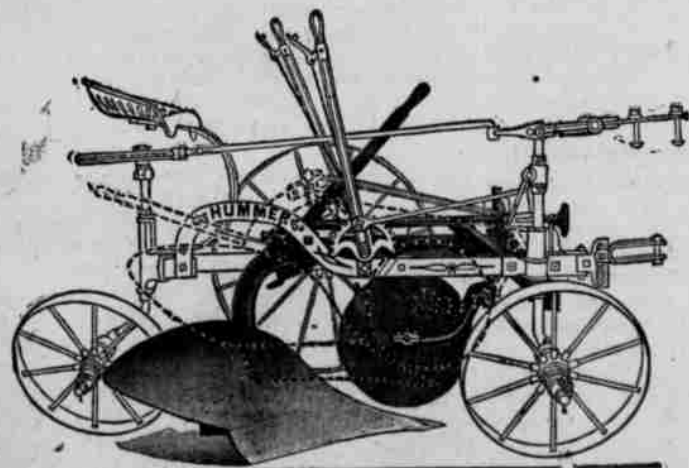
For Bargains in FURNITURE See Koch Bros.

Store Phone 110

Residence Phone 188

Farm Implements

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies and Harness



We are now in a position to fix you out right and at prices that will baffle the natives. Harness made to order from the best of leather, and your repairing done by proficient workmen. The largest carriage repository in the city. We can save you money.

Heminger & Montague

301-303 Main St.

Incorporate Under Arizona Laws

Most liberal laws in existence. No franchise tax, part of stock any amount, capitalization not limited. Stock non-assessable, meetings can be held anywhere. Private Property of Stockholders can be Exempted. Public officials prohibited from acting as agents for corporations. We attend to all matters, pay all fees, furnish legal advice, procure Charter at once and change. Not small sum, covering all costs and fees. Write for booklet, blank articles and full information. We are the Pioneer Incorporators in Arizona. C. H. Akers was Secretary of Arizona under President McKinley.

The Akers Incorporating Trust Company,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Roosevelt's Speech

AT GETTYSBURG ON DECORATION DAY.

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which will last through the ages. As long as this Republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the Battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughlygoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentious masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, this was one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in destructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray.

He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within him a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the North and the South, the East and the West. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigning and desperate fighting with such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in certain regiments was three-fourths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has its own associations. We see where the fight thundered through and around the village of Gettysburg; where the cavalry fought; where the hills were attacked and defended; and where, finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the summit in the bloody spray of gallant failure.

But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefore fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show themselves worthy of it. In this world no privilege can be permanently appro-

priated by men who have not the will successfully to assume the responsibility of using it aright. In his recent admirable little volume on freedom and responsibility in democratic government, Pres. Hadley of Yale says that which is worth any thing is the freedom which means self-government and not anarchy. Freedom thus conceived is a constructive force, which enables an intelligent and good man to do better than he could do without it; which in its essence the substitution or self-restraint for external restraint—the substitution of a form of restraint which promotes progress for the form which retards it. This is the right view of freedom; but it can only be taken if there is a full recognition of the close connection between liberty and responsibility in every domain of human thought. It was essentially the view taken by Abraham Lincoln, and by all those who, when the civil war broke out, realized that in a self-governing democracy those who desire to be considered fit to enjoy liberty must show that they know how to use it with moderation and justice in peace and how to fight for it when it is jeopardized by malice domestic or foreign levy.

The lessons they taught us are lessons as applicable in our every day lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard practical, common-sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellow men, without which power and resourceful efficiency but make a man a danger to his fellows. Yet, in addition thereto, they likewise possessed the power and the efficiency; for otherwise their high purpose would have been barren of result. They knew each how to act for himself, and yet each knew how to act with his fellows. They learned, as all the generation of the civil war learned, that rare indeed is the chance to do anything worth doing by one sudden and violent effort. The men who believed that the civil war would be ended in ninety days, the men who cried loudest "On to Richmond," if they had the right stuff in them speedily learned their error; and the war was actually won by those who settled themselves steadfastly down to fight for three years, or for as much longer as the war might last, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but by a hundred painful and tedious campaigns. In the East and the West the columns advanced and recoiled, swayed from side to side, and again advanced; along the coast the black ships stood endlessly off and on before the hostile forts; generals and admirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men in front fought; the men behind supplied and pushed forward those in front; and the final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully, in the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes, in march, in camp, or in reserve, as commissioned officers, or in the ranks—wherever and whenever duty called them. Just so it must be for us in civil life. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allots to him. Exactly as in the time of war courage is the cardinal virtue of the soldier so in time of peace honesty, using the word in its deepest and broadest significance is the essential basis of virtue, without which all else avails nothing. National greatness is of slow growth. It can not be forced and yet be stable and enduring; for it is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations. The men who went into the Army had to submit to restraint through the government of the leaders they had chosen, as the price of winning. So we, the people can preserve our liberty and our greatness in time of peace only by ourselves exercising the virtues of honesty, of self-restraint and of fairness between man and man. In all the ages of the past men have seen countries lose their liberty, because their people could not restrain and

Half Price

Any Street Hat in the Store

One-Half Price

Commencing Thursday morning. The opportunity of the season.

L. B. Keifer

order themselves, and therefore forfeited the right to what they were unable to use with wisdom, they both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need what it was, and those who afterwards lent soldier whose hammer-like blows pay reverent homage to the dead who rades who are still with us.

It was because you men of the civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial Day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate not only the chiefs who actually won this battle; not only Meade, and his lieutenants, Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles, and many others whose names flame in our annals; but also the chiefs who had made the Army of the Potomac what it was, an those who afterwards led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox; and furthermore those who made and used its sister armies; McClellan, with his extraordinary genius for organization; Rosecrans; Buell; Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast; and that great trio, Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all, Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammer-like blows finally beat down even the prowess of the men who fought against him. Above all we meet here to pay homage to the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died, without having, as their chiefs had, the chance to write their names on the tablets of fame; to the men who marched and fought in the ranks, who were buried in long trenches on the field of battle, who died in cots marked only by numbers in the hospitals, who, if they lived, when the war was over, went back each to his task on the farm or in the town, to do his duty in peace as he had done it in war; to take up the threads of his working life where he had dropped them when the trumpets of the nation pealed to arms. To-day, all over this land our people meet to pay reverent homage to the dead who died that the nation might live; and we pay homage also to their comrades who are still with us.

All are at one now, the sons of those who wore the blue and the sons of those who wore the gray, and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it; and all should be at one in learning from the deaths of these men how to live usefully while the times call for the performance of the countless necessary duties of every-day life, and how to hold ourselves ready to die nobly should the nation ever again demand of her sons the ultimate proof of loyalty.

Kansas City has been talking new union depot for a long time. And the talk still goes merrily on. So far talk seems about all there is to it. The old shack called by courtesy a depot has disgraced that fair city about long enough now for its own good.

The State Ticket

For Governor, Edward W. Hock, Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor, David J. Hanna, Graham.
For Secretary of State—Joel R. Burrow, Smith.
For Auditor of State—Seth G. Wells, Neosho.
For Treasurer of State—Thomas T. Kelley, Miami.
For Attorney General—C. C. Coleman, Clay.
For Superintendent of Insurance—Charles L. Linz, Sedgewick.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. L. Dayhoff, Reno.
For Judge of the Supreme Court (six-year term)—W. H. Smith, Wyandotte.
For Judge of the Supreme Court (six-year term)—E. W. Cunningham, Lyon.
For Justice of the Supreme Court (four-year term)—Clark A. Smith, Mitchell.
For Railroad Commissioners—Geo. W. Wheatley, A. D. Walker.
For Congress—F. F. Campbell.

The County Ticket

For County Treasurer, H. N. Filson, Big Creek.
For Register of Deeds, L. R. Stanley, Chanutte.
For County Clerk, W. L. Baldwin, Centerville.
For County Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Payne, Canville.
For County Attorney, J. L. Denison, Erie.
For Sheriff, M. L. Ogg, Thayer.
For Probate Judge, W. O. Jeffries, Erie.
For Representative, C. O. Nelson, Chanutte.

Arthur E. Stillwell of Orient railroad fame will address the Chanutte Commercial club in the near future.

The Pope thinks that mutual explanations will check the broadening chasm between France and the Papal authority.

The Japs now have some torpedo boats in the Red Sea, doubtless, looking after a Russian vessel that has been tampering with merchantmen in that locality.

General Miles is likely to receive a presidential nomination after all. The nomination of the prohibition party will probably satisfy his long-lingering ambitions, if he can do no better.

The Illinois state convention is still in deadlock. The 60th ballot shows no material change. Gov. Yates seems not to have enough votes to nominate himself, but enough to keep any one else from being nominated. What is the matter with Yates, any way?

It begins to look like any old bachelor or widower is in grave danger from the wiles of grass-widows and eighteen year old girls. It is no pity for the bachelors, they ought to be made to suffer, but some respect should be shown the aged widowers who have born the trials of married life for many years.

Won't Say

Mr. Bryan is noncommittal as to what he will do if the St. Louis convention does not adopt a platform and nominate a candidate to his liking.

The inference, by his silence on the matter, is, that he will bolt if he cannot have his way. Bryan is wrong there. He had just as well subside and accept the situation. The days of success of his wild financial ideas are past forever.